

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 9th September 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Calcutta ...	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī"	Burrisal ...	.....
3	"Sansodhinī"	Chittagong ...	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....	30th August 1882.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta ...	700	4th September 1882.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....	8th ditto.
7	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto ...	.....	2nd ditto.
8	"Bārtābāha"	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Calcutta ...	.....	5th ditto.
10	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing ...	671	5th ditto.
11	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	2,000	
12	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	
13	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensing ...	.....	4th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	350	3rd ditto.
15	"Dūt"	Calcutta ...	.....
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	745	8th ditto.
17	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	.....	2nd ditto.
18	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	.....	2nd ditto.
19	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye... ..	200	6th ditto.
20	"Medinī"	Midnapore ...	.....	4th ditto.
21	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	487	1st ditto.
22	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	850	4th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	.....	3rd ditto.
25	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	275	
26	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	7th ditto.
28	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah ...	500	3rd ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	6th ditto.
30	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	4th ditto.
31	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....
32	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	2nd ditto.
33	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440	
34	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha"	Commillah ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	1st to 7th September 1882.
36	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	2nd to 9th ditto.
37	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	31st August to 7th September 1882.
38	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	2nd to 9th September 1882.
39	"Prabhāti"	Ditto ...	.....
40	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto ...	365	2nd September 1882.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
HINDI.					
Weekly.					
42	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	28th August & 4th September 1882. 2nd September 1882.	
43	"Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta ...	500		
44	"Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto ...	200		
45	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....	
PERSIAN.					
Weekly.					
46	"Jám-Jahán-numá "	Ditto ...	250	1st ditto.	
URDU.					
Weekly.					
47	" Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....	
Bi-Weekly.					
48	" Amir-ul-Akhbár "	Ditto ...	.....	
ASSAMESE.					
Monthly.					
49	" Assam Vilásini "	Sibsagar ...	.....	26th August 1882.
URIYA.					
Weekly.					
50	" Utkal Dípiká "	Cuttack ...	200		
51	" Utkal Darpan "	Balasore ...	160		
52	" Balasore Samvad Váhika "	Ditto ...	125		
53	" Purusottam Patriká "	Pooree ...	.....	
Fortnightly.					
54	" Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká "	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
55	" Kshatriya Patriká "	Patna ...	.....	

POLITICAL.

SOM PRAKASH,
September 4th, 1882.

Arabi's letter to Mr. Gladstone.

REFERRING to the letter which is said to have been written by Arabi Bey to Mr. Gladstone, the *Som Prakásh*, of the 4th September, remarks that the communication bears evidence of the sincerity and independence of the writer, who has not sought to conceal his meaning under a garb of polished language. He is outspoken and resolved to conform to the dictates of his religion. Arabi is not much to blame. He has clearly expressed his determination that he would not resort to hostilities with England if that power did not first carry war into Egypt. Then why has England by her aggressiveness excited the people of Egypt? One of the bad characteristics of the British nation is that it first forces its friendship upon a people, and when it has obtained some influence upon them, it begins to exercise authority and to prove meddlesome. This is precisely what has been done in Egypt. Egypt has been gradually brought under British domination in the same manner in which Baroda, Gwalior and other Native States have been. Another charge to which the British nation has laid itself open is that it takes action upon the reports of its representatives in foreign countries. The reports of these officers almost always contain exaggerated and misleading accounts of the countries to which they severally relate. The Consuls under the Roman Empire acted precisely in this manner. It is these misrepresentations that impose upon the authorities in England. The officers of Government who are in this country never send truthful accounts of its affairs. It is thus that the British nation has come to think that India is a wealthy country and thus it is that charges which have no connection with it are thrown upon its revenues. English officers in Egypt are doing the same thing.

Affairs in Kalahandi.

2. The same paper condemns the cruel and highhanded action of the Political Agent of Kalahandi in ordering the execution of a large number of Khonds without resorting to the prescribed forms of legal trial. The Editor regrets to have to notice that this proceeding has taken place under the administration of the present pious Viceroy.

SOM PRAKASH.

India in Parliament.

3. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 4th September, contains an article headed the "Friends of India unheeded in Parliament." The writer refers to the reply given by Mr. Gladstone in Parliament to a question asked by Mr. Blake, Member for Waterford, relating to the condition of the peasantry in Oudh and Behar. The Prime Minister declined to appoint a day for the discussion of the point raised by Mr. Blake, and simply referred him to the Secretary of State for India. The writer condemns this action on the part of Mr. Gladstone, and regrets that the Irish members, who from their sympathy for India are led to raise questions affecting the interests of this country, are not given a fair hearing. But why should the Ministry have shewn so much reluctance to bring about a discussion of Indian questions? Was it not necessary that such discussions should be allowed, if only for the purpose of vindicating the character of the Indian Government which had been attacked? And if everything is to be referred to the Secretary of State, why is not that personage sent out to India and there proclaimed King? That would at least be intelligible, inasmuch as the people would understand that the days of the old Moghul rule had come back.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
September 4th, 1882.

Negotiations with Burmah.

4. The same paper observes with regret that negotiations with Burmah have fallen through; that result is chiefly due to the refusal of the Court at Mandalay to receive in that place a British Resident guarded by a certain number of British

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

troops. It is probable that on the question of monopolies the Burmese Court would have complied with the wishes of the Government of India; and it is also clear that that Court does not desire a rupture of good feelings with the British Government. Lord Ripon also had all along, and particularly in the letter which Mr. Bernard wrote to the Court at Mandalay under his directions, expressed a desire to maintain friendly relations with Burmah, and only insisted upon the observance by that power of the principles of free trade. There was, when that letter was written, no proposal made regarding the stationing of a British Resident guarded by British troops at Mandalay. Why then has this new condition been introduced? What necessity is there for it? Has Russophobia manifested itself on the north-east frontier of India also? If it were not Lord Ripon's rule, one would attribute the present action of the Government of India to a desire to take away the independence of Burmah. The pretext of placing a Resident, which under Lord Lytton's rule proved so fatal in Afghanistan, has been, it would seem, again resorted to. It behoves Lord Ripon to reassure the public mind and receive Burmah as an ally.

SAHACHAR.
September 6th, 1882.

5. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th September, regrets to have to notice that the negotiations with Burmah have not come to a satisfactory termination. The reason is no doubt the unwillingness, which is perfectly natural on the part of Burmah, to accept the proposal made by the Government of India to place a British Resident provided with an armed guard at Mandalay. It did not behove Lord Ripon to propose such a condition to a power which really desires the friendship of the Indian Government [see the preceding paragraph.]

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

DACCA PRAKASH.
September 3rd, 1882.

6. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 3rd September, notices a fearful outbreak of cholera in Dacca and adjacent localities. The inhabitants of Nawabpore particularly, where the disease is raging with virulence, would appear to be panic-stricken. Being bigoted Vaisnabs, they organized a Sankritan procession as a means of warding off the evil. This measure was doing some good, inasmuch as the inhabitants were gradually regaining their spirits. But the police has, under orders from the local officials, dispersed the procession on the alleged ground of its obstructing the public road. This has produced grave dissatisfaction, and the action of the police is regarded as interference with the religious observances of the people.

SADHARANÍ.
September 3rd, 1882.

7. The *Sádháraní*, of the 3rd September, remarks that, after perusing the Lieutenant-Governor's circular on local self-government and his Resolution on the report of the Inspector-General of Police, both disappointing productions, it is a relief to turn to the recently published Resolution on the Administration Report of the Bhagulpore Division. A perusal of it produces confidence in the Lieutenant-Governor. There is no attempt made in it to humour, or to express without adequate cause a concurrence with, anybody. The paper in question does not evince the onesided cleverness of Sir Ashley Eden, or the piquancy of Sir George Campbell. It is calm and serious in its tone, and outspoken in its expression, and silently seeks to reverse certain objectionable public measures initiated by Sir Ashley Eden. The Editor then refers to the observations made by the Lieutenant-Governor on excessive rents demanded by landlords in the Bhagulpore Division, on the appointment of Bengalis to the public service in Behar, and on the duty of Government to the native press.

8. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 4th September, contains an article headed "Native Princes and Prisoners."

Native Princes and prisoners in Indian jails.

The writer observes that there is not much difference between the condition of a

Native Prince living under the espionage of the Political Agent and that of a prisoner confined in a jail. Both are deprived of their liberty. Prisoners, however, always cherish the expectation that some day they will be set at liberty; but Native Princes have no such expectation. Reference is then made in that article to the installation of the Maharajah of Jeypore as ruler of that State, and the conditions that have been obtained from him which will have the effect of reducing the young Chief to a perfect nonentity.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 4th, 1882.

9. The *Mediní*, of the 4th September, refers to the highhanded manner in which Mr. Phillips the Joint

Mr. Phillips, Joint Magistrate of Midnapore.

Magistrate of Midnapore, has dealt with a case brought by one Banowarilal Sinha of

Bagri. This man has incurred the displeasure of the local authorities by his fearless and independent bearing. The Editor promises to recur to the subject in a subsequent issue of his paper.

MEDINI,
September 4th, 1882.

10. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 4th September, approves of the proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor

Local self-government. A Central Board.

to establish a central board in connection with the scheme of local self-government, but

remarks that instead of one board in Calcutta it would be well to establish altogether four or five central boards in the mofussil, composed of men possessing experience and local knowledge. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will sanction the proposal made by the Government of Bengal.

CHARU VARTA,
September 4th, 1882.

11. In noticing the Catalogue of the Bengal Library for the second quarter of 1882, published in the *Calcutta*

Bengal Library Catalogue.

Gazette, the same paper remarks that, as the

public takes great interest in this publication, it would be well if, instead of mentioning only the names of the books received into the Bengal Library, and the subjects of which they severally treat, the Librarian were also to write brief remarks as to their quality.

CHARU VARTA.

12. A correspondent of the *Som Prakásh*, of the 4th September, dwells upon the inconveniences which have

Objections to the transfer of Satkhira to the Khulna district.

been caused to the inhabitants of Satkhira by the transfer of that place to the jurisdiction

of the Khulna district. The distance between the two places is great, whilst there do not exist any facilities of communication either by land or water. There is, properly speaking, no road from Satkhira to Khulna. Those that travel on foot have to traverse extensive tracts of country abounding in marshes, *bils*, and jungle. The way in certain places lies through narrow embankments, carefully guarded with thorny branches of trees planted therein by the peasantry, and is infested with robbers and wild beasts. The traveller often finds it necessary to swim across khals. Communication by water is attended with equal difficulties, and it takes a long time to perform a journey by river. When Satkhira was under the 24-Pergunnahs, people could come to the district head-quarters in one day, but now it takes five days to come there. Khulna is not again a healthy or extensive locality. The proposed Central Bengal Railway will not, when constructed, much improve matters. The railway station will be far off from Satkhira. In these circumstances, Government should either retransfer Satkhira from the jurisdiction of Khulna, or construct a branch railway line which, commencing at the Baraset station of the Central Bengal Railway, should pass through Deulia and Baduria, and after crossing the Ichamuttee river, proceed eastwards till it reaches Satkhira. The line may then turn northwards, and run on till it touches the main line of the Central Bengal Railway. If this measure were

SOM PRAKASH,
September 4th, 1882.

adopted, the inhabitants of this part of the country, and the authorities of the railway, would equally be gainers. Another point which should receive the attention of Government is the necessity of constructing a good road from Satkhira to Khulna.

SOM PRAKASH,
September 4th, 1882.

13. The same paper contains an article on municipalities. The

Municipal Institutions.

Editor begins by referring to the rejoicings caused among the people by the promulgation of the Government circular on local self-government. The whole country would seem to have gone mad, and yet mad the people are not. The present state of their feelings shows that they have been hitherto ruled with a rod of iron, and that they were not trusted by their rulers. They were therefore neither happy nor contented. Lord Ripon has mitigated the rigour of the administration, and the emancipated people are wild with joy. Take the case of municipalities. Now, the municipal institution is not a new thing in this country. It is the punchayet under a new name. That institution was fully appreciated by the people, and suited to their requirements. It did excellent work, but it was abolished by the British Government, and in its place was established the law courts, following a harassing and costly procedure. Ruinous litigation now began to do its work. Now the proposal to revive the punchayet is one which is exceedingly gratifying to the people. The existing municipalities have failed to give satisfaction because, although nominally punchayets under a new garb, they have been in practice but a means of increasing the Government revenue. The people have not received any benefit in return for the rates they have paid. The Commissioners have chosen to play the rôle of dummies. But Lord Ripon is now about to give the people the genuine punchayet, and they therefore bless him and the Lieutenant-Governor.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
September 4th, 1882.

14. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 4th September, commends the views recently expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the appointment of

Beharis versus Bengalis.

Bengalis to public offices in Behar. It is remarked that, in order that he might be able to show his dislike of educated Bengalis, Sir Ashley Eden hit upon the plan of excluding them from public service in Behar. The order prohibiting their appointment in that province was at once carried into effect by over-zealous local officials. Mr. Thompson is a conscientious man, and does not dislike Bengalis.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

15. The same paper refers to the feeling of uneasiness caused among

Power of local boards to impose taxes.

the people by the proposal to invest local boards, to be formed under the local self-government scheme, with the power of imposing taxes. Not a few persons suspect that Government has hit upon the plan of local self-government only that it might transfer to local bodies the odious task of levying taxes. It is therefore extremely necessary that means should be used to remove this erroneous impression from the public mind. Local boards should be vested with the important power of raising taxes, but revenues sufficient to meet local expenditure should be made over to their management. Care should be taken to see that the newly created boards are not compelled by necessity to impose a new tax, and thus to become unpopular.

BHARAT MIHIR,
September 5th, 1882.

16. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 5th September, dwells upon the necessity of promoting good feelings between the Hindus and Mussulmans of India.

Hindus and Mussulmans.

Both are powerful races, and possess glorious traditions of a past civilization, and both are now equally subject to British rule. It is therefore exceedingly to be regretted that the Hindu and Mussulman yet look upon each other as enemies. Education is the only means of removing this feeling, and of uniting the Hindu and the Mussulman.

17. The same paper remarks, in reference to the proposal to establish only four appellate benches in Bengal, that if it is carried out the poor will be denied justice.

Proposed Appellate Benches.

There should be an appellate bench established for every district in Bengal.

BHARAT MINIR,
September 5th, 1882.

18. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th September, is gratified to notice that the Government Resolution on the last Administration Report of the Bhagulpore Division contains certain pregnant observations regarding the appointment of Bengalis to public service in Behar, the duty of Government to vernacular newspaper, and the sufferings of oppressed tenantry in Behar. The Resolution bears evidence of the experience, liberality, and impartiality of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Bhagulpore Division.

SAHACHAR,
September 6th, 1882.

19. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Darjeeling, refers to the inconvenience to cart traffic which has resulted from the action of Government in having made over the Hill Cart road to the Local Tramway Company. The writer further refers to the inconvenience which the inhabitants of Darjeeling are subjected to owing to the highhanded manner in which the local forest officers dispose of applications to cut firewood in the forests under their charge.

Matters relating to Darjeeling.

SAHACHAR.

20. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 26th August, has learnt that the Rajah of Nilgiri has applied to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals for permission to have as his Dewan the Sub-Inspector of Schools of the Balasore Division. As the administration of the estate has for some time been very unsatisfactory, a manager is urgently required. As the Rajah himself has manifested so strong a desire to have a Dewan, it is to be hoped that he is really anxious to introduce reforms. It is only a manager, in whose ability he has confidence, that will be able to do any good. It is known that the Rajah takes great interest in the Education Department, but it is not clear how that can in any way improve the administration of his estate.

The Nilgiri estate.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
August 26th, 1882.

21. The same paper, refers to a letter published in the *Utkal Durpan*, complaining of the great damage done to an extensive area of paddy-fields in the Sartha mouja by the obstruction to its drainage caused by the coast canal embankments, and observes that the letter speaks for itself. The salt water which formerly found its way into the fields, when the river overflowed, could easily flow back, there having been no obstruction such as is now presented by the embankments. It was always apprehended that the coast canal, by obstructing the natural drainage of this part of the country, would be a curse rather than a blessing to the district, and the worst fears of the people have come to be realized.

Obstruction to drainage.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

22. The same paper is gratified to learn that the proposal to construct a railway between Cuttack and Puri is receiving the careful consideration of Government. The report furnished by the Commissioner has been submitted by the Bengal Government to the Engineers of the Railway Department for their opinion, and a letter enquiring into several matters has been sent to the Commissioner and Superintending Engineer. From this it is clear that if the railway will pay its expenses, together with interest on the capital expended, Government will speedily have it opened. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Commissioner, Mr. Smith, will give the subject his best consideration, and leave a work of great fame in Orissa.

A railway between Cuttack and Puri.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

23. The same paper refers to the quarrel between the Rajah of Daspallah and his Manager, which has led the latter to send in his resignation. The Rajah has no wish to retain him any longer.

The Daspallah Rajah and his Manager.

UTKAL DIPIKA,

in his service. When that Manager was appointed, it was stated by Government that after what had been hitherto done but in vain for the improvement of the Rajah's affairs, only one more plan would be tried, namely the appointment of a Manager to help in the administration of his estate. The Assistant Superintendent after holding a local investigation has come to the conclusion that it is the Rajah who is chiefly to blame for this quarrel. It is therefore necessary that the killah should now for some years to come become khas, after which period, if the Rajah attain to a right state of mind, he should be allowed to manage it himself. It is said that the Manager of Baramba will exchange with the Manager of Daspallah. It is not clear what benefit will accrue from this arrangement. It is much better at once to give good instruction than from time to time to have trouble. However worthy may be the Manager, good cannot be done while the Rajah is worthless. Though managers have been appointed to most estates in the Gurjats, with the exception of Talchair nowhere has this arrangement been satisfactory. If the Rajah of Talchair had been worthless and lacked understanding, even a competent Manager like Jaggabundhoo Ghose would never have been able to work so successfully as he has.

UTKAL DIPIKA.
August 26th, 1882.

24. The same paper refers to a meeting of the Cuttack Municipal Commissioners at which, after a warm discussion, it was ruled that the services of the

Native Doctor attached to the charitable dispensary should be entirely at the disposal of the Municipality. Hitherto he has in the middle of the day taught in the Medical School, and received part of his pay from that institution. The effect of the present arrangement, the writer remarks, will be a waste of the funds of the Municipality. The Civil Surgeon is responsible for the health of the town, and he is equal to the work. Though not allowing the Native Doctor to do any additional work, Rs. 60 instead of Rs. 30 or 35 will have to be paid by the municipality, while he, the Native Doctor, will stand with folded hands before the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Commissioners, and increase their sense of importance. Tax-payers will have their money expended without receiving any benefit in return.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

25. The same paper says that the first meeting of the Orissa Association was held last Monday evening for the purpose, as had been previously

notified, of considering the means of promoting local self-government in the district. At present the number of members is 109. Nearly all of them were present, and the number of spectators was twice as many. Though there was no special necessity for speeches, there was some good speaking.

In connection with the subject of election, it was proposed by the Association that the town should as at present be divided into wards, and that for each ward there should be three Commissioners, and that the Board should be composed of 18 Commissioners; that all tax-payers should have the right to vote for the election of Commissioners; that whoever is above the age of 22 years and pays a tax of Rs. 6 and upwards, and resides in the municipality, or within 3 miles of its limits, can read and write, and has not been punished for any crime which is not bailable, may be elected as a Commissioner. A working committee of 26 members was appointed to prepare and forward a petition to Government and carry out the proposals of the Association.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th September 1882.